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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

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One day
we shall have our fun, too!

M. STALIN

The enemy has already experienced the strength of the Red Army tradition. He has yet to find out the strength of the Red Army's shattering blows

The day is not far distant when the enemy will experience the full weight of the blow by the Red Army. One day, we shall have our fun, too!

—M. STALIN, in an Order of the Day, commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution (November 7)

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Running Commentary	2	Japan and Germany: Opportunist Friends	18
Magnificent Work	9	France at the Cross-Roads	19
Stalingrad will not fall	10	Bevin Boys	19
The Rout of Rommel	12–13	Growing Power of Day Bombing	20
Caucasus as "Graveyard of the Invaders"	14	Devil's Garden	20
Training Workers in U.S.S.R.	16	Diary of the War	21
Navy's Part in Egyptian Battle	17		

Running Commentary

M. Stalin's Speech: Division of the World into Two Opposing Camps.

The enemy radio has been carrying on propaganda for a considerable time that there are differences and dissensions among the Allies, particularly between Britain and America on the one hand and Russia on the other. This myth has been exploded time and again, but nothing would have shown the utter hollowness and untenability of the Axis propaganda in a more definite and categorical manner than the address of M. Stalin to the "solemn session" of the Moscow Soviet dedicated to the 25th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution. In the course of his address, the great Russian leader referred to the formation of two opposite camps—the camp of the Italo-German Coalition and the camp of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition—in the war imposed on freedom-loving nations by Hitlerite Germany. These two Coalitions are guided by two different and opposing programmes. Racial hatred, supremacy of chosen nations, subjugation of other nations, economic enslavement of conquered nations, depredation of their national wealth, destruction of democratic liberty, and the establishment of a Hitlerite regime everywhere—these form the programme of the Italo-German Coalition. But the programme of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition consists of the following: abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and the inviolability of their territory, liberation of enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights, right of establishing whatever regime they like, economic assistance to the countries which have suffered and help to be given to them in achieving material welfare, restoration of democratic liberty and the destruction of the Hitlerite regime.

M. Stalin pointed out that the moral and political resources of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition were daily increasing and that it was gradually winning millions of sympathisers willing

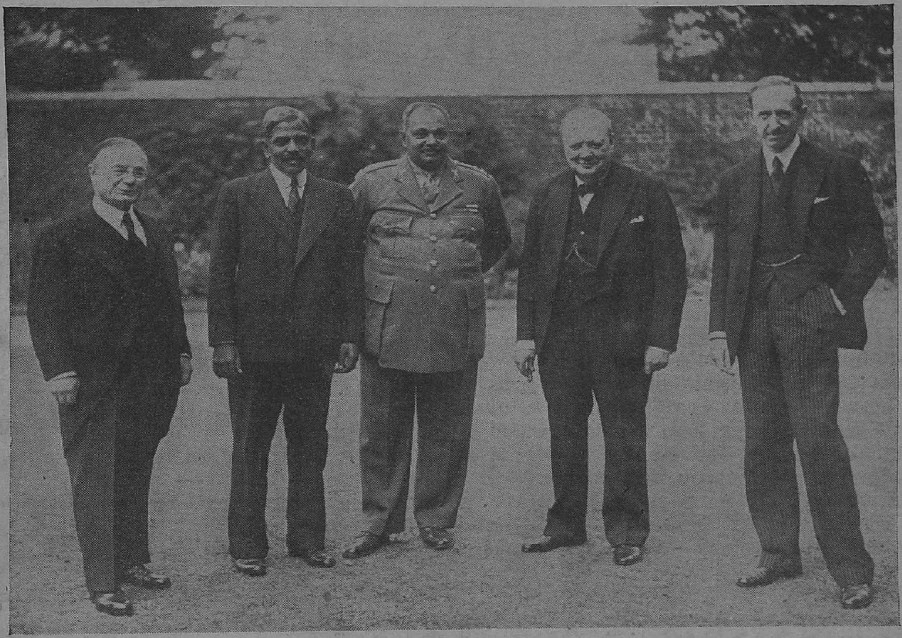
Aid to Russia

Figures of aid to Russia were given yesterday (November 12) in the House of Commons. The supplies sent from Britain through the northern route, include 3,052 aircraft, 4,084 tanks, 30,031 vehicles, 831,000 tons of miscellaneous supplies, including machine-tools, metals, foodstuffs and medical supplies, 42,000 tons of aviation spirit and petrol and 66,000 tons of fuel oil. These supplies, most of which reached Russia, cover a twelve-month period.

to fight side by side with it against Hitler's tyranny. He believed that the programme of this Coalition was sufficient to organize the common struggle against Hitlerism and achieve victory. He emphasised that an important step in Anglo-Soviet unity was **the visit of Mr. Churchill to Moscow, "in which complete understanding was reached."** Towards the end of his speech, he referred to the three war aims of Soviet Russia, namely, to destroy the Hitlerite State and the men who inspired it; to destroy the Hitlerite army and wipe out its leaders; and to destroy the New Order in Europe and punish its builders.

"Comrades," said M. Stalin addressing the Moscow Soviet, "We are waging a great war of liberation, but we are not waging it alone. We are fighting together with our Allies. It is going to bring us victory over the dastard enemies of mankind, over the German Fascist Imperialists."

Strongest and Most Enduring Coalition: Review of Allied Achievements. This speech gives the lie direct to the propaganda of Goebbels and his satellites that there are dissensions among the Allies. There had been so much lying propaganda in regard to this matter that it is worth our while to review the Allied achievements which have made the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition the strongest and most enduring force that it is to-day. First of all, let us take the pledges of co-operation by which the Allies have plighted their troth to fight to the finish till the forces of Hitlerism are completely annihilated. The Atlantic Charter of 14th August 1941 occupies the most important place in this list. 26 nations first signed this Charter; later four more nations joined in the galaxy of the fighters for freedom. This charter of the United Nations embodies President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms and is applicable, in the words of the President,



MR. CHURCHILL GREETS INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.—Left to right: Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India; Hon. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar; His Highness The Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar; Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Cranbourne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

to "all humanity." On February 23, 1942, President Roosevelt said that the United Nations constituted an association of independent peoples of equal dignity and importance. "All of us," he added, "must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one upon the other." This resembles Lord Balfour's declaration of 1926 which defined Dominion Status with the Commonwealth.

Then came the United Nations' Declaration of January 1, 1942, by which "each Government pledges itself to co-operate with the Government's signatory hereto." This was followed by a series of numerous other agreements which formed a network of unity across the globe. Most important of these are the Anglo-Russian Treaty of May 1942, the Polish-Soviet Agreement of July 1941, the Polish-Czech Agreement of June 1942, the Greco-Yugoslav Agreement of January 1942, and the Agreement of the South American States at the Rio Conference in February 1942. These declarations and agreements have brought together all the nations who stand for freedom and democracy, on one side.

* * * *

Co-ordination of the United Nations : Joint War Councils and Production Boards.

Let us see how this unity in thought and outlook in regard to the present war has worked out in actual practice. Step by step, a vast joint war machinery has been built up. In June 1942, a committee called the Chief of Staffs Committee consisting of three American and three British officers was set up in Washington to co-ordinate British and American war plans. This was carried a stage further by the visit of General Marshall to London. In Moscow there is no combined staff, because the Russians do not need the Anglo-American help in conducting their campaign, but the presence of three-service British and American Military Missions in Moscow and Russian Missions in London and Washington make the closest liaison possible. Mr. Churchill's conference with M. Stalin in August is an indication of the fact that, in addition to mutual exchange of information and mutual help, there is joint planning.

As regards the Pacific theatre of war, a special war council was set up, which sits both in London and Washington. This Pacific War Council contains representatives of all interested powers including China. Special contact is maintained with China by the appointment of General Stillwell as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chief of Staff, and by a series of journeys and conferences by the Generalissimo himself, General Wavell, General Stillwell and others.

With regard to production and distribution of war materials, a number of joint boards have been formed. The first of them is the Combined Production and Resources Board formed in January 1942, which co-ordinates British and American production programmes into an integrated whole. An instance of this co-ordination is the concentration of

Notable Steps Towards — — — — Final Victory

"In this fourth year of war, my peoples look forward with unshakable courage. They are determined to fight on to complete victory with no thought of parley. I look with gratitude and pride upon the great, ever-growing war effort of my loyal subjects throughout the Empire. In the last few days, Providence has blessed our arms and those of our American Allies. The brilliant victory in the Western Desert and the great operation forestalling an attack of our enemies upon French territories in Northern Africa, are notable steps towards final victory."

—H.M. THE KING-EMPEROR, *opening the new Session of Parliament on Wednesday (Nov. 11).*

production of fighters by Britain and bombers by America. In the field of munitions, the Combined Munition and Assignment Board carries on a similar work of integration. There is the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board which treats the shipping output of Britain and America as a single pool to be used to the advantage of the Allies. The Combined Food Board has been of very great help to Britain in tackling the food problem. All these boards have consultations with representatives of interested Allied nations.

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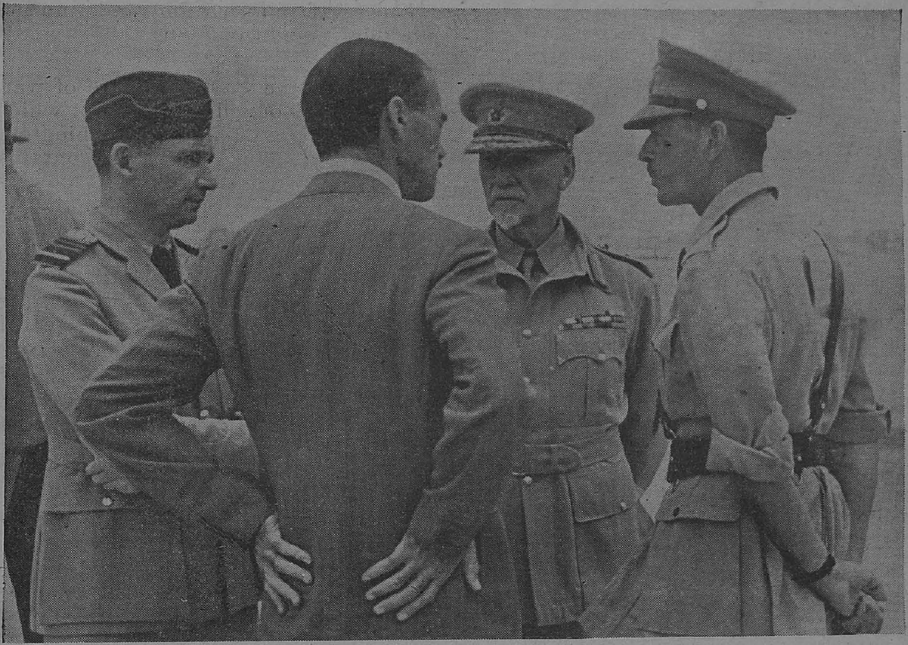
Pooling of Allied Resources: Unity and Co-operation in the Post-War Period. There has also been close co-operation and co-ordination in regard to the pooling of Allied resources such as bases and troops. Examples of such co-operation are the lease of the Caribbean Bases to America in 1940 and the close co-operation of British, Chinese and American troops in Burma. The joint highway to Alaska recently opened and the Joint Air Training Scheme for North America are two other examples. The Lease-Lend principle has also been of very great mutual advantage to Britain and America. Britain lends ships for the American anti-submarine campaign. The American Congress had sanctioned up to March 3, 1942 lend-lease aid to a total value of £12,561,160,000 and goods valued at £1,301,250,000 had actually been sent up to June 1942. Besides the British Empire, 35 countries are eligible for lend-lease aid including several neutrals.

The unity and co-operation of the United Nations extend also to the post-war period. Considerable progress has been achieved in regard to the planning of post-war political and economic military co-operation. The Atlantic



MEN WHO MADE THE VICTORY.—In reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons on Wednesday (Nov. 11), Mr. Churchill said: "Taken by itself the Battle of Egypt must be regarded as a historical victory. In order to celebrate it, directions are being given to ring the bells throughout the land next Sunday morning." The above photo taken on the occasion of the visit of General Smuts to the Middle East, shows leaders who planned and achieved this "historical victory." In the group are seen the General Smuts, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Middle East, Mr. Richard Casey, Minister of State, and General Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

Charter, the Anglo-Soviet Treaty which provides for a 20-year period of co-operation after the war, the Anglo-Soviet Mutual Aid Agreement of February 1942, the Inter-Allied Committee on post-war requirements, and the Inter-Allied Wheat Pool are examples of preparations of plans for the post-war world. In the face of all these hard facts of Allied co-operation on a gigantic scale, never before dreamt of in the world's history, the Axis propaganda of dissension and disunity among the Allies is ludicrous in the extreme.

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Hilter's Munich Beer Cellar Speech : " Defence is Cheaper "!

In his speech at the Munich Beer Cellar on Sunday last (November 8) Hitler has indulged in an outburst of bravado mingled with apology. The failure of the Axis forces in Egypt and Stalingrad has made him exclaim : " If a blow does not knock a man down, it only makes him stronger." Referring to Stalingrad in particular, he said, " People say, why are we taking so long over Stalingrad ? If the enemy wanted to attack, I for one, would not wish to stop him. For defence is always cheaper"! In an appeal to the Germans, he said, " To-day every German knows that we are engaged in a life-and-death struggle. Every German must believe in me. He must become a fanatic." The note of fear and nervousness in his speech is only too evident. Five weeks ago Hitler publicly pledged his word that Stalingrad would fall. But after paying the prize of a quarter million killed in three months' fighting, the coveted prize is still eluding his grasp.

The desperate attack launched ten days ago (November 3) is the fourth of its kind since October 15. The situation at Stalingrad is still tense, but the Soviet forces have relieved the situation in the factory area by a daring night landing on the Volga bank above the city. A despatch from *Reuter's* Special Correspondent in Moscow published yesterday says that Soviet troops continued to strengthen their positions inside Stalingrad and repel small enemy attacks and that in the south of Stalingrad several German strong points have been captured. From the start the Stalingrad campaign has failed to move according to Hitler's plan, and every day that passes makes Hitler's need for winter quarters more pressing. It was reported yesterday that severe winter had set in at Stalingrad.

Already Berlin propaganda has been busy stressing that the Battle of Stalingrad is now more important than the fate of Stalingrad.

What is likely to be Hitler's next move ? Having failed at Stalingrad, Hitler is anxious to seek success in other directions and the switching of reserves to the Central Caucasus is an indication of the fact that Hitler wants to find in Trans-Caucasia the winter quarters which were denied to him at Stalingrad.

The fighting in and evacuation of Nalchik should be judged in the background of Hitler's need for winter quarters

TURNING POINT REACHED

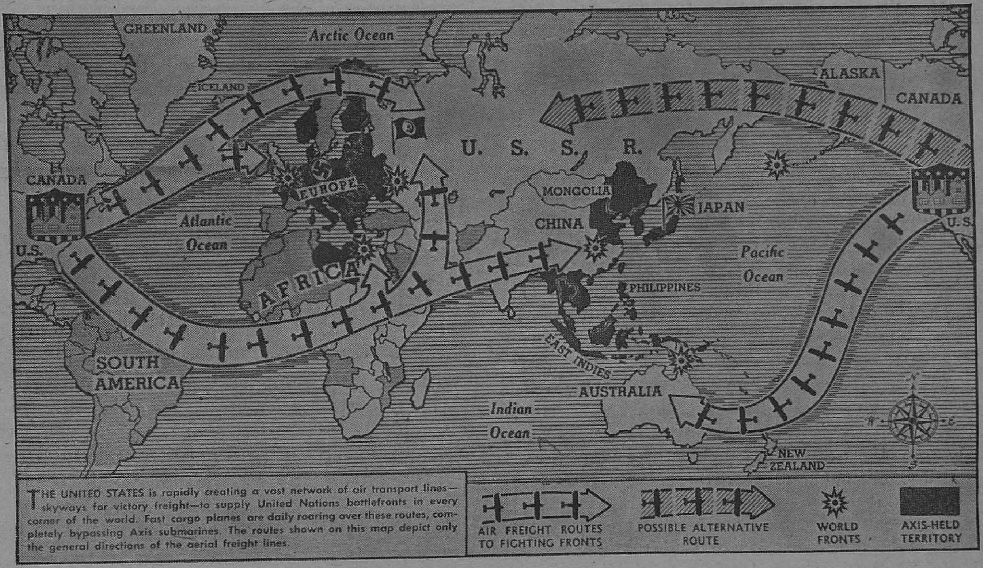
" The Japanese are not in India and I don't mind stating that they never will be in India. If they do come, even for a short distance, they will be hurled out of the country, not only by the Indian and the British Army, but by the whole-hearted hostility of the Indian people as a whole.

" I do honestly and sincerely believe that we have now reached the turning point. I don't say that we are going to win the war before Christmas or before Easter, but I do believe the turning point has been reached ."

—H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE, *Governor of Madras, at Trivandrum, on November 6.*

and his anxiety to find the spring-board of attack in coming summer. About 11 weeks ago, the Germans first forced the Terek river, and the resumption of heavy warfare in that region reveals the anxiety of the Germans to control the area which dominates the mountain routes leading into Trans-Caucasia. The Germans may try to see that the entire railway net in the Nalchik sector is secured against a Russian threat to their right flank in the Mozdok area. For this purpose they have launched a pincer movement on the Nolchik-Mozdok sector and have synchronized their big thrust south-east of Nolchik with an offensive in the Mozdok area.

further base for a drive to Grozny. Latest reports indicate that Russians have brought up their heavy guns in that sector and that the Germans have not been able to make appreciable progress. In October last year, Hitler prophesied that the " greatest victory in the world would be achieved by the Germans." Then winter came, but the prophecy remained a prophecy and Brauchitsch was dismissed. This year, Hitler prophesied that Stalingrad would fall. Winter has come, but nothing has gone according to plan, and Halder has been sacked. Now Hitler talks of conserving his gains. He says, " We cannot secure new successes every week. This is



THE UNITED STATES is rapidly creating a vast network of air transport lines—skyways for victory freight—to supply United Nations battlefronts in every corner of the world. Fast cargo planes are daily roaring over these routes, completely bypassing Axis submarines. The routes shown on this map depict only the general directions of the aerial freight lines.

The threat to Grozny, therefore becomes obvious, but the immediate objective of the enemy seems to be Orzhonokidze, the big industrial centre commanding the Georgian military highway which leads across the mountains into Trans-Caucasia. There are two roads crossing Caucasus, one of which, namely, the Ossetic Military Road over the Mamison Pass running to Kutais, is not fit for heavy traffic, but the other, the Georgian Military Road over the Darial Pass, is in common use and in good order. The fight for Orzhonokidze, therefore, becomes highly important, for once they capture this the Germans get a headway to the Georgian Military Road or establish a

impossible. It is also unnecessary. What is necessary is that we should hold what we have." There stands the dreamer who aspired for world conquests, but is trying to hold his ill-begotten gains as long as is possible!

* * * *

Germans Enter Vichy: Petain's Protest. Hitler's troops marched into Vichy France on the Armistice Day (November 11). Only three days earlier, Marshal Petain came out with a protest againt the American invasion of French North Africa, which was launched with

the declared purpose of "helping the French to liberate themselves from the Axis aggression." President Roosevelt, in a broadcast to the people of France and the French in Africa, had stated, "We are coming amongst you to repulse cruel invaders who wish to strip you for ever of the right to govern yourselves, to deprive you of the right to worship God as you wish and to snatch from you the right to live your lives in peace and security." Replying to this, Marshal Petain, in a special broadcast from the Vichy Radio, said, "I have read your message. You have invoked a pretext which nothing can justify. You ascribe to your enemies an intention which has never been translated into action." But the intention of Hitler has now, at last, become clear to Marshal Petain, for he has lodged a protest against the entry of German and Italian troops into unoccupied France.

The protest is as ineffective as it is meaningless, for the whole policy of the Triumvirate of France, Petain, Laval and Darlan, has been one of abject subservience to Hitler's orders. Of the three, Laval has made himself particularly detestable by his over-anxiety to please his master at the expense of the people of France. By the end of last month, he was asked to send 150,000 skilled French workers to German factories. The original date was October 15, but an extension of time was given. Even this was of no use. Laval was not able to get the required number. The brave attitude of the workers of France, and of the City of Lyons in particular, stood in the way of the sacrifice of the French workers. For the first time, an ultimatum expired, and nothing happened. The Germans could shoot hundreds and thousands, but not an entire nation. Therefore, a further extension of time has been given, but now the situation has been made worse by the entry of German troops into Vichy France, and it is highly doubtful whether Laval could do the trick within the thirty days of grace allotted to him by Hitler.

Warriors Four

All the four sons of the Roosevelt's are now with the armed forces outside of continental United States. Marine Corps Major James Roosevelt is in the Solomons. The two youngest sons are lieutenants aboard destroyers—John as a Supply Officer for four destroyers in the Pacific, Franklin Jr. as a Gunnery Officer on a destroyer in the Atlantic. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott Roosevelt is with the Army Aviation Command in England.

General Wavell's Congratulations

The following message was sent by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Archibald Wavell, to General The Hon'ble Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Forces :—

Your splendid victory has heartened us all and I would be grateful if you would convey to Air Chief Marshal Tedder, General Montgomery, Air Vice-Marshal Conyngham and all others concerned the warm congratulations of the India Command. It is a matter of particular satisfaction to us here to know that *Indian Units which were amongst the first to take the offensive in the Western Desert in 1940 are playing their part in the present operations.*

MAGNIFICENT WORK

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, after a visit to the Madras Squadron of the Royal Air Force stationed somewhere in England, sent the following message to His Excellency the Governor of Madras :—

> "I have recently visited Madras Squadron in England. They have done, and are continuing to do, magnificent work. I promised I would convey their greetings through you to the Province whose name they are proud to bear."

In reply His Excellency the Governor of Madras replied as follows :—

H.H. THE JAM SAHEB.

> "Please convey to the Madras Squadron the grateful thanks of the people of Madras for their greetings which we warmly reciprocate. We follow with pride their brilliant exploits. We also much appreciate Your Highness's early visit to the Squadron."

—HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM SAHEB'S
Tribute to Madras Squadron.

Stalingrad will not Fall

◆

I want to introduce to you Iuri Evgenitch Dorozh, young commander of an anti-tank rifle platoon who has just arrived in Moscow from the Stalingrad battle front, cables the *News Chronicle* Moscow correspondent.

He is only 20 years old and is a fine type of a young Communist, intelligent, modest and sincere. He has been in the Red Army studying and acquiring technical knowledge for some months and Stalingrad gave him his baptism of fire.

He told me what Stalingrad looks like, of its strong defence and what it feels like to a man who himself has been in some of the hottest fighting.

"I can tell you most about tanks," he said. "Nazis are losing a tremendous number of them, particularly in street fighting where anti-tank weapons are very effective. Our anti-tank weapons are very good and plentiful. The rifle we use can do immense destruction. If you aim for the petrol tank, you can set the tank ablaze or you can jam the turret with an accurate shot after which the tank's gun fires only one way.

BRITISH TANKS IN ACTION

"One day the Nazis sent four tanks against my platoon on a half-mile front and we disabled all the four. On this occasion they managed to tow them away. Both sides always make great efforts to remove damaged tanks."

The Germans, Dorozh said, are using mostly medium tanks. Some British tanks have been in action with the Russians. "It is perfectly true that Nazi casualties in men have been tremendous," he went on.

"Descriptions of them lying in heaps are no exaggeration. I have seen them with my own eyes particularly after one of their psychological attacks. Prisoners taken by my unit included sappers. In general our artillery is better than the Nazis and it has played an enormous part in the defence of Stalingrad. Our guns on the east bank of the Volga keep pounding away with great accuracy at enemy positions doing tremendous damage."

I asked Dorozh an obvious question, though of course no one can give a positive answer to it. "Do you think Stalingrad will fall?"

He thought for a moment. "No," he said. "I don't. The defences now are very strong. They won't be able to turn us out of the buildings we have fortified.

"Our army there is very good. Many of them are young Communists determined never, never to give up the city and Major-General Rodimptsev is a young fighting leader, whom they will follow anywhere."

A Practical Impossibility

"The rich Russian oil centres at Baku and Petrovsk are still remote from capture, and even if the wells were captured the Nazis still could not derive much benefit from them. They would have to get the petroleum home where they have refinery facilities.

"Were the Germans to rely on rail movement to carry the petroleum 2,000 miles from the Caucasus to the refineries at home, 13,750 cars would have to be moving at all times with 13,750 empty cars returning in the opposite direction.

"You don't have to be a railroad man to see that that is a practical impossibility."

—KIRTLEY MATHER, *Professor of Geology at Harvard University, in a recent speech.*

Red Army Men in Action

Automatic rifle men defending the bank of the Don river.

Soldiers of the Guards on reconnaissance of an inhabited locality.

The Rout of

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet at Mansion House on Tuesday Mr. Churchill made a reference to the defeat of the Axis forces in the Battle of Egypt. " Rommel's army," he said, " has been routed and very largely destroyed as a fighting force. The battle was fought with one single idea, to destroy the armed forces of the enemy in a place where disaster will be most punishable and irrecoverable." The Prime Minister paid a tribute to the part played by Indian troops, Fighting French, Greeks, Czechoslovakians and others and referred to the Americans' " powerful and invaluable service in the air." He added that the Battle of Egypt was designed and timed as the prelude to the momentous enterprise undertaken by the United States at the western end of the Mediterranean, namely, the American invasion of French North Africa. " The President of the United States ", added Mr. Churchill, " is the author of this mighty undertaking and I am his active and ardent lieutenant." The two African undertakings, continued Mr. Churchill, were part of a single, strategic political conception, which they had laboured long to bring to fruition and about which they were now justified in entertaining good confidence.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army at Sidi Barrani says in a despatch published in today's (Nov. 13) papers : " Rommel's retreating forces have had a bad time in the Sollum ' bottle neck.' . . . . The Battle of Egypt is over, or almost over, and the Battle of Libya is on." The above photograph taken in Tobruk after the evacuation by the British forces, shows Rommel taking refreshments ! Tobruk was the target of our bombers on Tuesday night.

The first of these two undertakings, which, in the words of Mr. Churchill, " is a British victory of the first order, may now be referred to in some detail. The attack which General Montgomery launched against Rommel's forces from the El Alamein line is the modern version of the frontal offensive of 1916–18 and is fundamentally different in method from previous assaults in North Africa, both British and German. From the day Rommel's drive towards Alexandria was halted, the Germans were using all their ingenuity and industry in constructing a defensive system in great depth. The British forces were faced by this defended position on a narrow front, buttressed on one flank by the sea and on the other by the Qattara depression.

General Montgomery's New Technique

The standard form of attack in the Western Desert in such circumstances was to swing around the enemy's southern flank with armoured columns. But this was rejected by General Montgomery. He evolved a new technique and devised new tactical methods to repulse Rommel. This may be summed up as the use of infantry, artillery and aircraft in complete co-ordinated unity as a battering-ram preceding the launching of tank attacks.

For several weeks before the actual offensive was launched, the Allied air force in Egypt used its superiority over the enemy to carry out a tremendous day-and-night bombardment of his lines of communications, transport concentrations, ports, dumps and air fields. This has weakened the enemy's capacity, both for attack and defence, by reducing his mobility. There have also been heavy and effective air attacks on Axis shipping. British submarines have taken a heavy toll of Axis supply ships crossing the Mediterranean. The Eighth Army itself took a hand in this preliminary work with their land raids on Tobruk, Benghazi and Jalo.

Rommel

When " zero hour " struck on the night of October 23, the co-operation between the three services instantly became a complete integration into a single fighting instrument. The complete identity of the air arm with military forces on the ground was the dominating feature of this great and momentous attack. The R.A.F. not only provided an aerial umbrella for the troops against the enemy dive-bombers by means of a continuous shuttle-service, but also continued an artillery barrage from the air. The entire enemy area from the battle-front right back to the main bases was brought within range of the devastating bombardment.

A Unique Feature

Some idea of the unique feature of this offensive can be gathered from the fact that not only the lines of communication for Mersa Matruh and Tobruk, but also those from Benghazi—600 miles away—and Genoa have been bombarded. The cumulative effect of these air raids on communications on the campaign as a whole has been found to be considerable. The advantage of Allied superiority in the air was thus fully exploited by complete co-ordination both in offence and defence. The pounding of Axis ports and supplies on roads and rail and the intensity of raids on Tobruk by Allied bombers have had such a terrible effect that a German war reporter in South Africa in a broadcast emphasised the " impressive numbers " of Allied air formations and said, " We are fighting against a numerically superior enemy and this had been going on for days now."

This air superiority is one of the main causes of Allied success in the Battle of Egypt. The enemy has been driven from anchorage in Egypt in a non-stop retreat to Libya. The Eighth Army has thus accomplished what the Afrika Korps failed to accomplish two months ago. What Rommel wanted to attempt on September 1st was to overwhelm the Eighth Army by the whole weight of his mechanised forces and reach the Nile Valley. A week's fighting made him withdraw after suffering heavy losses. Almost exactly two months later, General Alexander pierced the enemy's formidable defence and, after 12 days' fighting, forced him to abandon his positions along the desert front and retreat westwards.

Over 13,000 Axis prisoners have been taken in this battle including Ritter Von Thoma, Commander of the German Afrika Korps. Over 320 German and Italian tanks and about 270 Axis guns were captured. Three-hundred and sixty Axis aircraft were shot down and about an equal number were destroyed on the ground. It is important to note that the spearhead of the retreating forces consists mainly of Germans, Italians being left behind to fight rearguard actions.

The successful defence of Egypt by the Allies recalls the battles of the last war. The adoption of the principle of frontal assault, as at Verdun, Ypres, the Somme and Passchendaele is the most important feature of this battle, which has shown that a position can be " outflanked " from above as well as from the sides. It has also shown that infantry and artillery are still needed to puncture a static line so that the gap cannot be filled in time to prevent a real break-through.

The fact that tanks are more and more taking the place of the cavalry of old is yet another feature of this important battle.

Threat to Egypt Removed

The general position, as it stands today, may be briefly summed up. Rommel has been routed completely, and the Battle of El Alamein has ended in a glorious and decisive victory for the Allies. But the Battle of the Western Desert is not yet over. In spite of his enormous losses, Rommel's striking power still remains. Axis reinforcements are on their way to South Africa to stem the retreat. It must, in this connexion, be borne in mind that the Allied advance westwards means the lengthening of the Allied lines of communications. On the other hand, the Axis forces are having the advantage of shorter lines of communications. For the present, the immediate threat to Egypt has been removed and the Allied forces have scored a great victory, which demonstrates the high qualities of military leadership, organization and morale of the Eighth Army.

The conferment of high distinctions on General Alexander and General Montgomery, the heroes of the Battle of Egypt, by His Majesty the King-Emperor in recognition of their most valuable services for the cause of the United Nations, at a critical time, will be widely welcomed and greatly appreciated.

Caucasus— "Graveyard of the Invaders"

BY

M. KALININ

NAZIS are surging towards the Caucasus. They are pressing in two main directions, along the North Caucasian railway skirting the great mountain chain area of Mozdok and the Kong-Maikop-Novorossisk route along the Black Sea coast.

The German advance is steadily slowing down while the resistance of our troops is steadily growing stronger. The enemy's losses increase with every passing day. For every mile of his advance he pays a dearer price.

The conquest of the Caucasus is an old German dream. In 1918 when Germany was already facing a defeat, the chief of the Austrian General Staff, Artz, wrote to his superiors: " She (Germany) wants to ensure for herself for ever the safest road to Mesopotamia and Arabia via Baku and Persia. This possibility is especially attractive to Germans, now that they have occupied the Ukraine. The road to the east passes Kiev and Sebastopol whence it goes by sea route to Batum and Trebizond. In my opinion, the Germans intend to retain Crimea for this purpose as a colony or in some other form."

THE UKRAINE—CRIMEA—THE CAUCASUS—PERSIA—INDIA.

Then this former Chief of the Austrian General Staff launched into a long discourse to the effect that unfortunately Austria was too weak to prevent the German aggression to the east. Herr Artz called on the Austrian Government for " a sincere collaboration with Germany " in order with the latter's permission to wrest something from the spoils. It is characteristic that the Austrian military circles failed to see the disaster approaching—the total defeat, which overwhelmed both the Germans and themselves.

The same document contained the following statement: " These intentions (to occupy Ukraine) are confirmed by Lieut.-General Groener's open declaration that since Britain restricts Germany in the west, Germany's chief interest lies in the direction of India via the Ukraine and the Crimea." As far back as 1918, Germans set themselves the object of seizing the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Turkish port of Trebizond, all Asia Minor and attacking India—intending this way to achieve world domination. To-day the Fascist press is recalling with relish the German invasion of the Caucasus in 1918. For instance, this is what a German newspaper the *Deutsche Ukrainer Zeitung* wrote on September 8 this year: " In April 1918 General Kress set out with his troops from Constantinople across the Black Sea for Batum and then sent Bavarian Alpine detachments from Tiflis to the Georgian Military highway where they kept watch against the Bolsheviks. When one thinks to-day that the German Alpine troops have appeared once more in those districts in order to carry out the behest of 1918, the logic of world history must be clearly realized. To-day Germany is materializing her victory which was postponed 25 years ago."

GERMAN RIGHTS.

Many German papers are full of similar articles. Magazines and special theses seriously attempt to prove Germany's right to possess the Caucasus. This propaganda has gone on year after year. Heads of the German Philistines

Borne the Burden and Heat.

" I recognize the force of all that Premier Stalin said in his last speech about the enormous weight that has been thrown on Russia. My heart bled for Russia. I have felt what everyone almost in this House must have felt—that intense desire that we should be suffering with her. Everything that M. Stalin said about the disproportionate burden thrown upon them is perfectly true. It is evident, however, that Russia is at least three times as strong a living organism as she was in the last war. The Russians have borne the burden and heat of the day."

—MR. CHURCHILL, *in the House of Commons, on Wednesday (Nov. 10).*

have been stuffed with it for decades. Nazis have added nothing to the essentials of this propaganda. They have merely freed it from all restraints. The peoples of the Caucasus are in mortal danger. German planes are circling over regions where our poet, Lermontov, wrote with such inspired love. An implacable, ruthless and perfidious enemy is trying to break into their valleys and gorges and tops of mountain peaks.

One German General taught by bitter experience in the struggle against guerillas in other parts of the Soviet Union instructs his men not to plunder the Caucasian people too much, not to offend against their customs and be especially careful in their approach to women as the outraging of women in those parts may produce an outbreak of relentless popular vengeance.

But no order can put a stop to crimes of soldiers corrupted by Nazis. Only guns, machine-guns and rifles can stop them. The order itself is based on deceit. The German General merely urges his men to wait, to postpone their looting and humiliation of women until everything has been captured. Then they can reward themselves hundredfold.

Nazis seem to think that the world is peopled entirely by fools and Germans Fascists are the only clever ones who can cheat other peoples endlessly. For instance, the German Gestapo regularly resorts to the following primitive methods. Out of hundreds of prisoners, it selects a coward or a person with a criminal past, isolates him for a time, feeds him well and conceals conditions from him and then sends him across the front line with orders to praise life in the German rear and paint rosy pictures of the German regime.

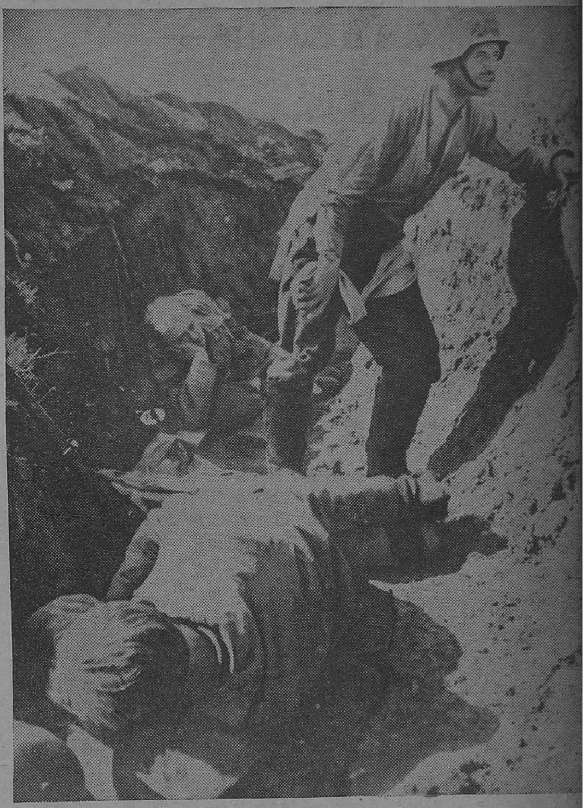
In doing this, Nazis count on people's stupidity. But in counting on the stupidity of others, one may find that one has fooled himself.

The population of the Caucasus consists of many nationalities. Distrust and hostility between them had been cultivated for centuries in the interests of exploiters. The Socialist revoultion not only liberated the working people from the capitalist rule, it also removed the veil from their eyes.

They realised that they were not enemies of one another but on the contrary by their joint efforts they could build life worthy of mankind. The people of the Caucasus built such a life. The outward expression of this success was rapid economic and cultural development of all Caucasian republics.

CHANGED PEOPLES

Countless factories were built—roads, hospitals, schools and theatres. Cultural standards of the people were raised.



THEY FOUGHT TO A STAND-STILL.—German soldiers collapsed from exhaustion during a recent action in Russia. The attack was brought to a stand-still.

The school, club, theatre and the foot-ball field have brought the people closer together, mentally, while new mountain roads and improved transport have brought them closer territorially. The peoples of the Caucasus have started living in close communion with each other. They have become more friendly and most significant of all, they are not hindering but helping one another.

The Caucasus, that medley of nationalities, has developed a bright colourful culture and national life. Each people shines with its own individual lustre but these individual characteristics do not prevent the Caucasian people from living in one single family on the Soviet soil. On the contrary, each nationality has grown wings for long-range flights. The whole of the Caucasus has become one mountain village for its peoples. The whole of the Soviet land from border to border has become their beloved home. National enmity has given way to mutual understanding, and estrangement to

co-operation. The struggle for narrow personal interests has given way to emulation in collective farm fields, in factory workshops, in spheres of science, literature and art.

The Red Army is checking the enemy's advance. The mass of the people have organised themselves and are battering at the rear of the Nazi Army annihilating its man power. The guerillas of the northern Caucasus are derailing enemy trains, blowing up bridges and destroying ammunition and field depots. In village Nizhynagbash, German soldiers killed a youth, Dodaaliev. His father, brother and grandfather lay in wait for four days under a bridge on a high road. A German staff car appeared. They held it up and stabbed three German officers and two drivers to death with their knives. Then they fled to the mountains to carry on the struggle.

One guerilla detachment operating in the foot hills of the North Caucasus has already killed over 500 German soldiers and officers. Thus flames of the people's war are spreading over the occupied districts of the northern Caucasus. The Trans-Caucasian republics have also risen in defence of the northern Caucasus. Georgian, Azerbaidjanian and Armenian units are fighting with the Red Army against the Germans. Trans-Caucasian workers, collective farmers and intellectuals are toiling indefatigably to increase their aid to the front. The Germans wish to enslave the Caucasian peoples and lay a road to India across the mountains. We have every opportunity to inflict on them a mortal blow. Let us turn the Caucasus into a graveyard of the invaders.—*Soviet War News.*

Training Workers in U.S.S.R.

◆

TRAINING women workers for the Soviet industry is steadily extending in scope.

Every month thousands of housewives, office employees and girls straight from school graduate as fitters, turners, milling machine operators, welders and experts in a multitude of other trades. Nowadays skilled workers are turned out in between two and three months instead of 18 months.

A few days ago Ailik Nurmagambetova, chairwoman of the women's council of a Kalinin mine appealed to miners' wives to help their menfolk with underground work. Next morning many of them went down the mine.

Ailik Nurmagambetova taught them their new jobs—to load coal on conveyors, to unload it and to run the underground tramway.

During the past two years about one million skilled workers have been trained for the Soviet industry. Within the next few months more than 500,000 youths now being trained in railway and vocational training schools will start work in defence industry and transport or on the constructions of new factories. Factories and railway managements state that these young workers display a high standard of efficiency and have already, while still training, reached a high output. Thousands of young workers are exceeding their assignments two-fold, three-fold, five-fold and even ten-fold.

According to a statement by the Central Administration of Labour Reserves which is in charge of the training scheme, even more young people will be trained during the coming season so as to release the maximum number of adults for army service.—*Soviet War News.*

DO YOU SPEAK JAPANESE?

Many do.

They repeat wild rumours

Causing unrest and grave distress,

Stock market panics and reckless loss.

They come from Japan, these rumours.

Do not heed them.

Do not pass them on.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Navy's Part in Egyptian Battle

◆

THE battle which has just opened in the western desert is chiefly a land battle although it is already clear that both naval and air forces are playing a not inconsiderable part in it, writes Commander Kenneth Edwards, the *Daily Telegraph* naval correspondent.

Its implications and possible results are, however, predominantly naval. After the defection of France which cost the Allies the coast of French North Africa with its naval and sea bases at Oran, Bizerta and elsewhere came the loss of Greece and Crete and finally Rommel's offensive two-thirds of the way from the Libyan frontier to the Nile Delta These enemy successes placed in jeopardy our sea communications in both the western and eastern Mediterranean.

Malta became the outpost whose supply entailed major naval operations of great danger. The passage of Malta convoys during the past months has demonstrated that two dangerous routes are available, that from the east has been more vulnerable than that from the west. From Port Said to Malta is just under 1,000 miles. The enemy is in possession of Crete and "the bulge" of Cyrenaica which leaves a channel little more than 100 miles wide. However, for a large part of the voyage from Port Said to Malta, therefore, any ship must be within easy range of the enemy shore bases. It is no exaggeration to say that every mile which the Eighth Army advances along the southern shores of the Mediterranean reduces risks and problems with which Admiral Sir Henry Harwood as Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean is faced.

THE EFFECT ON CRETE

It is, moreover, virtually certain that a clean up of the situation in Egypt, Libya and, if possible, Tripolitania, would have profound effect on the enemy's hold on Crete and the Dodecanese and even on the mainland in south-eastern Europe. This again would react most favourably on the naval situation and the problem of our sea communications.

With the fundamental naval implications of the offensive in Egypt, it is gratifying to know that both the navy and the air forces have played and are playing a great part. There has been a complete co-operation between the services even when they are operated from as far apart as Alexandria and the United Kingdom.

The bombing of Genoa from the United Kingdom had a great naval and military objective. It was undoubtedly designed to disorganize supply and reinforcement of the Axis armies in Libya at the point of embarkation. At the same time, our aircraft, both the fleet air arm and the Royal Air Force, has been co-operating in the discovery and the destruction of enemy reinforcements and supplies at sea, while British and the United States aircraft have repeatedly attacked their ports of disembarkation.

TIRELESS WORK OF SUBMARINES

Meanwhile our submarines by their tireless work and determination in the face of the most dangerous and difficult conditions have levied a heavy toll on the enemy's reinforcements and supplies at sea. In the last few days they have sunk five supply ships, one of which carried vital cargo of petrol and another a cargo of military motor transport, and damaged five others and probably sunk a destroyer and an armed merchant cruiser which were escorting the Axis supply convoy. During the first 3½ weeks of this month these craft have sunk or damaged 24 Axis transports and supply ships. The Admiralty with proper reluctance to make a claim unless it is fully substantiated pointed out that only

The End of the Beginning.

"In the last war, we were uphill almost to the end. We met with disasters far more bloody than anything we have experienced in this. I never promised anything but blood, tears, toil and sweat. Now, however, we have a new experience — a remarkable and definite victory. . . This is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is perhaps the end of the beginning."

—MR. CHURCHILL, *at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet at Mansion House, on Tuesday (Nov. 10).*

14 of these ships were actually seen to sink. It is probable that the other ten ships did not sink but in any event none of them could have continued with their task of ferrying supplies to Rommel's armies.

In the face of these losses superimposed on those inflicted on the enemy at sea and harbour by attacks of air forces of the United Nations it is probable that the enemy shipping problem in the Mediterranean is becoming acute.

The Royal Navy is also giving great assistance to the advancing Eighth Army. The enemy's advanced harbours on the Egyptian coast have been bombarded from the sea while light coastal forces have been harrying his lines of communication along the coast roads and railways. These operations from small fast motor-craft have a dual object. These vessels are only lightly armed and cannot, therefore, be expected to engage fixed shore defences. Their harrying tactics, however, can cause casualties and confusion among the enemy's main lines of communication which run close along the coast. Moreover, after the experience of the combined raid on Tobruk, the enemy must always be ready in case the operations of craft are a prelude to landing. Fast coastal craft operating at night close to the enemy's coast must try his nerves and immobilize many of his forces which he badly needs to employ elsewhere.

Japan and Germany: Opportunist Friends

◆

THE Japanese don't want Germany to win the war. They want the war to end with an exhausted Reich—one that won't be able to challenge Japan. Next to defeating the United States and Great Britain, the Japanese want, and want very badly—the downfall of Germany."

So writes Ray Cromley in the *Wall Street Journal*, of which he was formerly Tokyo correspondent.

"The Japanese don't like the Germans," Cromley continues. "There have been suggestions in two of Japan's leading newspapers, which, like all Japanese publications, are heavily censored, that in the event of a German victory in Europe there will come as a grand finale a German-Japanese war. . . .

COMMERCIAL RIVALS

"Japanese business circles have complained bitterly about German commercial activities in the Far East. My own pre-Pearl Harbour studies of Japanese industrial and German foreign trade trends convinced me that Japan and Germany were destined to be the most bitter commrecial rivals. They would want to export the same sort of goods and import the same type. This was true some time before the European war. As Germany withdrew from China and South Africa, Japanese trade opportunities grew by leaps and bounds. But that rivalry was nothing in comparison with the new sort of rivalry foretold by Japan's attempts to build up her chemical and cheap machinery industries . . .

BOTH WANT RAW MATERIAL

"The Japanese feel that they and the Germans are potential heavy rivals for the raw materials of south-eastern Asia. German occupation of large parts of Europe and sizable portions of the Soviet does not lessen but rather increases the Germans' need for south-eastern Asia. The Japanese know that. One of Japan's most pro-German diplomats, a leading figure in Japan's signing of the Axis pact and a professional anti-American, told me that he favoured the pact because it made clear that the Japanese, not the Germans, were to control the Dutch East Indies. 'Otherwise,' he said, 'we might have to fight the Germans for the Indies' . . .

"The Japanese believe that the Germans are trying to get political control of Japan. While I was in prison in Tokyo a group of Germans whom the Japanese had rounded up by police was brought to the same prison. . . . Germans are under constant suspicion in Tokyo. They are restricted in their movements and constantly followed. Americans returning on the *S.S. Gripsholm* from internment and jail in Shanghai reported friction between the Japanese and their Axis partners in China and Japanese mistrust and ill-treatment of their supposed allies.

USEFUL PRESENT

One of Japan's leading geopoliticians wrote before Pearl Harbour that Germany was useful to Japan 'at the present time' . . . Japan could use German patents, German experts, industrial advice, technicians and equipment . . .

"Though Japanese leaders remember Hitler's derogatory remarks about the Japanese in *Mein Kampf* they work with the Germans . . . but keep their own counsel. On one occasion in Japan I overheard a German economic expert talking indiscreetly. He said that Germans were not being allowed in arms plants. They were being forced to give advice without seeing factories, to outline chemical operations without seeing apparatus. The Japanese were taking no chances."

France at the Cross-Roads

BY

VERNON BARTLETT

THE extent to which, in the last few days or so, Nazi-controlled newspapers in Paris have been talking about enemy action by the United Nations is interesting. Some of these papers talk about the north coast of France; most of them talk about Dakar and Casablanca, and the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

I noticed the other day that Radio Paris is claiming that American contingents have arrived recently in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Liberia, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Rumours follow strange meanderings in wartime. The best example I have seen recently was a Danish Radio report on October 7, that the Lisbon correspondent of the official Japanese News Agency had quoted an Australian Radio message to the effect that Admiral Darlan had ordered the French Fleet in Toulon to proceed to Dakar.

THE PRINCIPAL REASON

This agitation in the Paris papers is significant. The effort to concentrate French people against the British has never been more obvious or more important; important, because of the failure of Laval's attempt to find an adequate number of so-called volunteers to be transported to Germany. These rumours are useful as pegs upon which to hang arguments in favour of handing over French ships to the Germans, and of making the French forget about the German efforts to get all this slave labour for Germany.

But the principal reason why the French ships had not been handed over long ago, was mainly that the protest inside France would be so strong that Laval dare not face it and Hitler dare not urge him to do so. That reason will remain.

THE CHOICE

I am afraid all this is a rather involved and long-winded way of saying that just as we see it here in Britain the situation in France is fast approaching a first-class crisis, in which she must choose between a surrender to German demands so abject that she will lose all hope, at any rate, for generations, of regaining her status as a great power—she will have to choose between that, and a hard and bitter attempt to take up the struggle again against the invader.

In our view, if she once allows the Germans to control her last assets, that is to say her African colonies and her ships, then she will become just as enslaved as the smaller occupied states of Europe; and having lost those assets, she will be made to feel the effects of all that anti-French hatred that Hitler shows in *Mein Kampf* and elsewhere . . . *In a recent B.B.C. talk.*

Bevin Boys

APPRECIATIVE references by Birmingham landladies to Bevin Boys whom they have boarded are contained in the following report published by the *Birmingham Evening Despatch.*

Excellent impressions are being left by the Indian trainees who come to Birmingham to study English methods of engineering under the Ministry of Labour scheme by which groups are brought over from their country and spend some months in England.

The welfare department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Birmingham receive appreciative notes from landladies. Three recent examples are:—

"I would like you to know how very much I enjoyed having Mr. K. here during the last two months. He is such a nice and intelligent young man and was so appreciative of everything done for him. A perfect gentleman in fact. Such a young man will, I feel sure, be a great asset to the future of India. We here are missing him terribly" . . . *West Heath, Birmingham.*

"With much regret I understand Mr. D. and Mr. N. are leaving here next week. . . I am sorry, as during their stay at my home we have all been one happy family". . . *King's Norton, Birmingham.*

"The Indian trainee, Mr. R. who for a short time stayed with me. . . is a boy of an excellent character and well-mannered. He is an unassuming and polite boy. It gave me immense pleasure to board him . . . I wish him every success and prosperity". . . *Northfield, Birmingham.*

Lean of the Land

A farmer to a soldier peeping out from a tank:

"How do you manage to exist in such a small space?"

"We live on condensed milk and short-bread!"

Growing Power of Day Bombing

NOW that the 24-hour air offensive against Germany is gathering weight a new tactical conception begins to appear, writes the *Sunday Times* aeronautical correspondent.

Any conclusions about the revolution in tactics which the higher bomber speed may work must be tentative, yet there do seem to be signs of temporary diminution in the supremacy of the fighter. The see-saw appears to be tilting towards the side of the fast bomber. Eventually the fighter will recover its advantage but Germany may have been mortally smitten before then.

What is the best means of continuously penetrating defences in depth? Obviously we must use all the flexibility of the air power to confuse and harass the enemy—the low flying raid by Lancasters one day, the short range high flying attack by Fortresses the next, the high speed thrusts by Mosquitos followed by Mustangs shooting up locomotives—all projected against the solid background of the heavy night bombing. The holding of initiative makes possible the application of all this versatility to maximum advantage.

THE FORTRESS AND THE LIBERATOR

The Fortress and the Liberator are heavily armed and are capable of flying high. This means sacrifice in bomb-load but they have already shown how they can be at short range both in bombing and in shooting down enemy fighters. Though cloudy skies of the winter may prevent high flying attacks for weeks, on end they give opportunities "for cloud hopping" tactics. The Lancaster and its brethren combine great load-carrying capacity with high speed and fairly strong armament. They showed their quality against Le Creusot using speed and range to strike the enemy unawares evading interception.

The new Mosquitos employ still greater speeds. Naturally their bomb-load though useful does not compare with the Lancaster. But their harrying effect is very great. Finally, fighters have been most successful of late in deep penetration to shoot up enemy communications. The Mustang is particularly effective for this because of its fuel capacity of 141 gallons (compared with the normal 85 of the Spitfire) which enables it to fly long distances and use its speed to escape.

THE VALUE OF DAY BOMBING

The present comparatively small day bombing is most valuable in accumulating experience which can be applied at night also and will have to be if we are to keep down losses against the steadily improving night defences and method of detection. Some people appear to have been puzzled by a recent suggestion regarding the advantage of the bomber in rear fire.

The fact is at modern speeds the rear fire from the tail turret of a bomber is doubly effective against the fighter attacking from behind and firing forward. Undoubtedly this fact accounts for much of the success of Fortresses during the past few weeks. The all important thing is for a bomber to have large calibre guns of high muzzle velocity so that the weight and the range of fire are great. The best reply the fighter can make is new guns and a still higher muzzle velocity—but they would be available for the bomber also. Thus tactical inclinations are all towards high speed in the bomber with good rear armament and specially trained crack marksmen to take full advantage of long-range shooting which speed makes possible. If the bomber can keep the fighter at arms length in this manner some basic conceptions of air power may be upset—the fighter may no longer reign supreme.

Devil's Garden

SAPPERS with delicate hands, sensitive feet and uncanny instinct for hidden evil are saving hundreds of British lives by removing booby traps and mines, cables the *Daily Herald* Cairo correspondent.

One section of the Axis lines was so filled with lurking death that a notice board was placed beside it with a grim warning inscription in German and Italian "devil's garden."

Yet every one its booby traps was moved without accident. So much danger may hide beneath the most harmless object that all our soldiers are taking infinite care in picking up anything on the battlefield.

"In some places even a twig will explode a buried mine," I was told.

Fortunately, sappers seem to have a second sense for them. There is one incredible lance corporal who just kicks his way through minefields.

He is a grey-haired Australian, who walks along giving a kick here and a kick there, finds mines and digs them up.

A young officer of the Royal Engineers told me: "One night my men had to clear two minefields. They searched for them with bayonets under criss-cross machine gun fire of the British and the enemy.

"When they had cleared a lane, eight yards wide, tanks moved forward. Then they started on a second minefield where they had to dismantle an elaborate system of wires. When we had cleared a gap we charged and took many Italian prisoners."

Diary of the War

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

8th Nov.—The Royal Air Force and American bombers bombed Brest Harbour.

9th Nov.—Hitler spoke in the Munich Beer Cellar on the anniversary of the Beer Cellar Putsch. He said: "I wanted Stalingrad because of its importance of a junction. If anybody asks why we did not take immediately the strong points held by the enemy, I reply because they are not worth a second Verdun."

10th Nov.—In his Munich Beer Cellar speech, Hitler admitted "In North Africa the enemy has moved forward and we have moved back."

11th Nov.—Speaking on United States invasion of French Africa, Mr. Churchill said at the Lord Mayor's annual banquet: "Mr. Roosevelt was the author of this mighty undertaking and I, his active and ardent lieutenant."

The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany, including Hamburg. St. Nazaire and Le Havre were also attacked.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in Northern Ireland on a flying visit to troops and naval units.

12th Nov.—Speaking on the Battle of Egypt in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that the British had won a victory of the first order.

Opening the new session of Parliament, His Majesty the King said: "The declaration of the United Nations endorsing the principles of the Atlantic Charter provides the foundation on which international society can be rebuilt after the war."

13th Nov.—The west German radio stations Leipzig, Munich and Stuttgart went off the air. Le Havre was attacked.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

7th Nov.—Senator W. F. George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, introduced a Bill to give President Roosevelt authority to set aside tariff and customs barriers to permit free flow of aid to the United Nations.

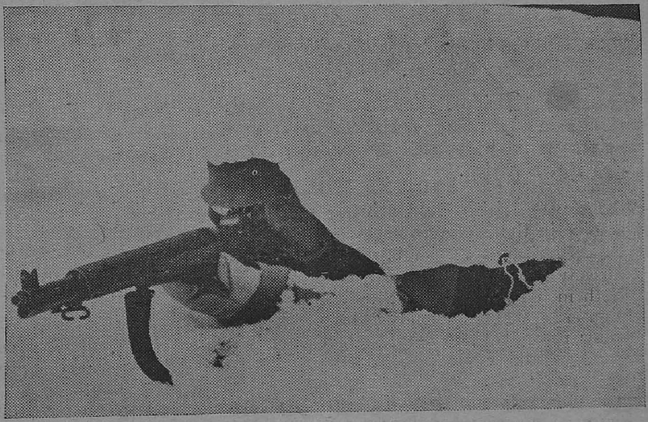
9th Nov.—The White House, Washington, announced that American forces landed in North Africa in order to "forestall an invasion" by Germany and Italy.

10th Nov.—Two Axis submarines were sunk in northern Atlantic.

11th Nov.—President Roosevelt expressed regret that M. Laval had severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

Judge Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary for War, promised a second front in Europe in 1943.

12th Nov.—President Roosevelt revealed at a press conference that Mr. Churchill and he had decided that a second front was impracticable before next year.



U.S. TROOPS IN ALASKA.—After digging a slit trench, a soldier on patrol slides into it and covers himself with camouflage cloth.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

7th Nov.—Sir Bertram Stevens, formerly Australian Member of the Eastern Group Supply Council in New Delhi, in the course of a speech at Sydney (Australia), said: "In the post-war New Order in Asia the westerners will have no special advantages simply because their skins are white . . . Europeans and Americans will regard the Chinese, Indians, Malays and Javanese as friends of equal status."

9th Nov.—United States bombers raided Rangoon and attacked docks and shipping.

10th Nov.—General Noyes, Army Commander, said at a press conference at Rawalpindi: "Troops of the north-western army are ready for instant action anywhere along the frontier."

11th Nov.—Bombers of the Allied air force heavily bombed docks and warehouses in a mid-day raid on Rangoon and Syriam.

13th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raided Akyab and two enemy ships were damaged.

* * * *

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

6th Nov.—Axis troops were in full retreat in Egypt. Four divisions of troops from the Russian front were rushed up to the aid of Rommel.

General Montgomery's order of the day stated: "The enemy is in our power and he is about to crack. I call on all the troops to keep up the pressure and not to relax for a single moment."

The Italians in one sector asked for an armistice to bury their dead.

Allied bombers scored hits on a heavily laden merchant vessel in the central Mediterranean.

Allied medium bombers pounded the retreating Axis forces for 9 hours.

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Lord Privy Seal, speaking in London, declared that new offensives would be opened up in other areas besides North Africa.

7th Nov.—British submarines sank six Axis ships in the Mediterranean.

Allied troops advanced beyond Daba, 50 miles west of El Alamein. Four thousand more prisoners were taken bringing the total of captured to 13,000. It was expected that Rommel would make a stand at the rear of Halfaya Pass.

The death of the German General von Stumme in the Battle of El Alamein on October 24 was confirmed.

Hostilities ceased in Madagascar on November 5. Armistice terms were signed.

8th Nov.—For the second night in succession, Royal Air Force were over Italy. Genoa was the objective where large fires were started.

The Eighth Army was West and South of Mersa Matruh.

American Army, Navy and Air Forces landed on French North Africa.

The Eighth Army pursued the enemy westwards. Axis troops fought a rear guard action on the coastal road. The enemy suffered heavy losses. The total number of prisoners was 20,000; 350 tanks, 400 guns and many thousands of vehicles were captured.

9th Nov.—Mersa Matruh fell into the hands of the Allies. Six Italian infantry divisions were trapped and captured. Rommel's position deteriorated as the Axis troops continued to run.

A big Allied convoy passed through the Mediterranean.

10th Nov.—Algiers fell into the hands of the American army. Hostilities were suspended.

Axis forces retreated into Libya. Enemy troops at Mersa Matruh surrendered. Halfaya Pass road was partially destroyed. Forty thousand prisoners were taken. Major Burckhardt, famous parachutist who took part in the landing at Crete, was taken prisoner. Two Italian Princes, Prince Marescotti Ruspoli and his brother Prince Constantino were killed within 48 hours of each other in Egypt.

A big naval engagement began off Casablanca between the French fleet and the Allied units. The 3,500 ton French cruiser *Jean Bart* was hit. A large number of landings were effected by the American army at Oran.

France broke off relations with the United States.

President Roosevelt notified the Bey of Tunis that American armed forces "hope for the great privilege of passage through Tunisia."

11th Nov.—United States troops entered Tunisia and advanced in the direction of Bizerta.

American troops captured Oran and American naval forces, overcame French resistance in Casablanca.

Admiral Darlan was a prisoner in the hands of the United States troops at Algiers.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA.

The following message was sent by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Archibald Wavell, to the British Military Mission in Moscow:

Please convey to the Supreme Commander of the Russian Armed Forces our congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the U.S.S.R., and the unbounded admiration of the Indian and British forces under my command for the undiminished courage and resistance of their Russian brothers in arms.

Allied forces engaged the enemy rear guard at Sidi Barrani and Sollum.

Five Axis supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

It was reported that Hitler, Mussolini and Laval would shortly meet in Rome.

12th Nov.—American troops took Rabat and poured into Casablanca.

The Germans landed air force and air-borne troops in Tunisia. Italian troops entered Nice and Corsica.

The Eighth Army entered Libya as the Royal Air Force continued to attack the retreating enemy.

13th Nov.—All strategic points were taken over by Nazi troops in France. Switzerland was completely surrounded by Axis forces.

The Eighth Army entered Cyrenaica.

Enemy warships were hit in the Mediterranean.

* * * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

6th Nov.—The Nazis renewed offensive in Mozdok area. Groups of German Alpine troops were cut off near Tuapse. The brunt of the German attack was switched to the Caucasus.

7th Nov.—M. Stalin addressed " a solemn session " of the Moscow Soviet dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

A big German attack was repelled in the battle north of Voronezh. There was fierce fighting at Stalingrad and the Red Army captured height after height.

8th Nov.—A Nazi battalion was wiped out in the Stalingrad area.

9th Nov.—Nazi advance was halted on the Nalchik front. German troops were driven out of several buildings in Stalingrad.

In an order of the day, Stalin stated: " We can and must clear the Soviet soil of the Hitlerite vermin."

10th Nov.—More German attacks were repelled at Stalingrad.

12th Nov.—Winter set in Stalingrad. In the Baltic, Russian warships sank one enemy transport of 10,000 tons.

13th Nov.—More Nazi attacks were repelled in Stalingrad area.

Honour and Duty.

" We have not entered this war for profit or expansion, but only for honour and to do our duty in defending right."

— MR. CHURCHILL, *at the Mansion House banquet, on Nov. 10.*

THE "CEASE FIRE" ORDER

" Our engagements having been fulfilled and bloody battle became useless, order is given to all land, sea and air forces in North Africa to cease the fight against the power of America and their Allies and return to their barracks and bases and observe the strictest neutrality."

—ADMIRAL DARLAN, *in an order to French forces in North Africa.*

THE MISSING DETAIL.

It was kit inspection, and the Orderly Officer approached Private Jones with the usual questions.

" Three shirts, Jones ? "

" Yes, sir. One on, one in the wash, and one in the box."

" Two pairs of boots ? "

" Yes, sir. One pair on and the other in the box."

" Two pairs of socks ? "

" Yes, sir. One on and one in the box."

" Good. Now where is the box ? "

" Don't know, sir, I've lost it."

VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

7th Nov.—Fifteen Vichy merchant-ships bound for the Dardanelles from North Africa were handed over to the Axis for use in the Black Sea.

9th Nov.—The Vichy Radio stated that all sea traffic between France and North Africa had been suspended.

10th Nov.—The German-controlled Paris radio, mentioning the Armistice at Algiers, said that it was made out of consideration for the civilian population who could not be evacuated in time.

11th Nov.—Vichy radio announced that Marshal Petain had assumed Admiral Darlan's post of Commander-in-Chief of the French land, sea and air forces.

The Germans executed 13 more Czechs.

12th Nov.—German and Italian troops entered Vichy in spite of Petain's protest.

* * * *

THE FAR EAST

6th Nov.—Allied troops advanced on Wairpoi, a key point on the road to Buna.

Col. Knox, Secretary to the Navy, warned that the Japanese were making ready for a new attack.

7th Nov.—Allied ground forces continued to advance beyond Kokoda towards the north New Guinea coast.

8th Nov.—United States troops advanced in Guadalcanar.

9th Nov.—The Allies gained control of Papua. The Japanese were pushed back in New Guinea.

10th Nov.—There was severe fighting in New Guinea. American troops poured into Papua. Japanese ships were sunk off Guadalcanar.

The Japanese retreated from Shasi.

11th Nov.—American troops further advanced in Guadalcanar. One Japanese destroyer was hit.

The Japanese launched an attack on the Chinese stronghold of Yishan.

12th Nov.—The battle for Oivi reached a decisive stage. The Japanese were encircled.

13th Nov.—The Japanese retreated with heavy losses in New Guinea. They also retreated north of Canton.

Two enemy cargo vessels were damaged at Kiska.

ARE YOU

SPREADING

INFECTION?

There is a dread disease in the land. It poisons man's mind and robs him of his courage. The disease is RUMOUR. It was started by the common enemy, Japan. Don't help to spread it by infecting your friends.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

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